BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1840. 3,233.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, 3ixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.... ..... Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in November, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each.. Rs.	1
Ship's Articles..... ,,	1
Policies of Insurance..... ,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.... Ans.	8
Interest Bonds..... ,,	8
Bills of Lading..... ,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each..... ,,	8

Bombay, 4th Novr. 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits of JOHN BUTCHART deceased, late a Surgeon in the Military Service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to HELEN REID BUTCHART the Widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof dated this 3rd day of November 1840.

ACTON S. AYRTON.

THE Quarter Master of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment will receive Sealed Tenders post paid for Bills at 30 days sight on JOHN LAURIE Esquire Army Agent No. 10, Charles' Street, St James' Square London, to the amount of £110 0 0, One hundred and ten pounds Sterling or thereabout. The Tenders to be for even sums of not less than 50£ each and to be delivered at Deesa on or before 18th Proximo.

The purchase money for the Bills to be made payable in Bombay.

CAMP DEESA, October 27, 1840.

NOTICE.

MR. BLACKWELL begs to notify for the information of the Public, that he has resigned the situation of Collector to the Bombay Education Society from this date.

Any person having claims upon him on account of the above Institution are requested to prefer them forthwith for adjustment.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1840.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, Wednesday the 4th Inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will Sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following assortment of goods viz. Fine quality Drab Cloth for lining Carriages, Sky blue, Brown, and Green broad cloth particularly adapted for Servants Dresses, Superfine Billiard Cloth, Ladies Dresses, Plain Bobbin Net, a small quantity of Grey Sheeting Cloth Imitation Manilla Cheroots, Buggy Whips, Crockery ware, Auber's Rise and Progress of the British Power in India, Household Furniture consisting of Blackwood and Jackwood Wardrobes, Couches, Chairs, Tables, &c. &c.

At 1. P. M. Any vehicles or horses offering. At 4 P. M. will be sold in the Dock yard a Serviceable Cutter 25 feet by 6½ belonging to the late Ship Castlereagh.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apalatagui and o.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at	,,	300
Quarter Cask.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen.	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.

Rampart Row, 4th Novr. 1840.

IN THE PRESS,

and will be ready for Issue on the 24th of December.

THE MUSICAL KEEPSAKE,

FOR 1840.

AN Album of Music and Poetry containing upwards of 100 pages of select Vocal and Instrumental Music for the Piano Forte with several fine Embellishments in Lithography, neatly bound. Price Rupees 10 per Copy: or in stitched covers, Rupees 8.

To be followed early in each month, by

THE MUSICAL BOUQUET

In numbers, to consist of from 25 to 30 pages of the latest, select and original Vocal and Instrumental Music, with neat designs; etc. etc.

Subscribers to the above will be pleased to send in their names before the 30th of November next, to H. A. CANNON, *Music Seller* No. 26, Meadow St.

Bombay, 4th November, 1840.

THE FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1841.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND and Co. opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket	at Rupees	118. each
Half	Do.	59. ,,
Quarter	Do.	30. ,,
Eighth	Do.	15. ,,

TERMS CASH.

The Drawing will commence on the 1st December next.—Bombay, 4th November 1840.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee.	Zenobia.
CUTTERS.	
Narbudda,	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Clarendon.	Ellen.
Julia.	Recovery.
Crow.	Herculean.
John.	Orleana.
Allan Ker.	Bombay.
Westmoreland.	James Morgan.
Dartmouth.	Ann.
Marah	Royal Saxon.
John Garrow.	Charlotte.
Sadoona.	Amity.
Harriet Scott.	Java.
Gilmore.	Indian.
COUNTRY.	
Bennres.	Eassvie.
Cauderbux.	Maria.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruby
Caroline.	Ardaseer.
Sir Wm. Wallace.	Cornwallis.
Colonel Newal.	Lowjee Family.
Atiet Rahimau.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia.	Fanny.
	Rose.
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
La Adele.	Brig Simplicia.
Le Gabrielle.	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy	Suez.. ..	1st Dec.
Herefordshire..	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London ..	In Dec.
Bombay.....	Dirom C. &Co.	London ..	15th Do.
Allan Ker.....	Gillanders E. & Co.....	Liverpool	dispatch.
Sarah.....	Grey.. & Co..	London ..	immeditely
Gilmore.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool.	Do.
Madonna..	Dirom C. & Co	Do.	20th Oct.
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.	Do.	Dispatch.
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..	Do.	Dispatch.
Ellen.....	Skinner & Co.	Do.	dispatch
James Moran..	Skinner & Co.		
Royal Saxon..	.....		
Ann.....	W. &T. Edmond and Co.....	Liverpool.	
Charlotte.. ..	.....		
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies&Co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies & co.	Calcutta..	Dispatch.
Recovery	W. Nicol & Co.	Do.	immedly.
Dartmouth.. ..	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.	Do.
Caledonia	Viccajee Merjee.	Do.	
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee ..	Manille...	lispteh
Adele..... ..	Davoud Sassoon		
Cornwallis.. ..	K. Motechund.		
Lowjee Family ..	Forbes and Co..		
Ordana.....	.....		
Amity:	W. Nicol & Co.		

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

Oct. 31st—Barque Amazon, C. Campbell, Master to China.

,, Do.—John Mitchell, D. Cable, Master to Liverpool.

,, The E. I. C. Steamer Victoria Lieut. H. A. Ormsby Comdg. to Suez.

Nov. 1st—Do.—do. Hugh Lin say, Lieut. I. Frushard Comdg. to Kurratchee.

2d, French Ship of War Dordogne A Gillain Esq., Capt. to Sea.

Time of High Water.

NOVEMBER. 1840.	MORN. H M	AFT H M.
4th Wednesday.....	5 34	6 30
5th Thursday.....	7 3	7 39

Diary of the Week.

Nov. 4—Wednesday.
5 Thursday.—Powder Plot, 1605.
6 Friday.—Leonard,
7—Saturdry:—
8—Saaday.—{ 21st Sunday after Trinity Princess Augusta Sophia born 1768.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31st—Ensign Moor. 2d Grs. from Poona.
,, Ensign Johnstone. 1st Grs. from Ditto.
,, Ensign John Sandwith 1st Grs. from Ditto.
Nov. 1st—Captain French 35th M. N. I. from Hyderabad.
,, Asst. Surgeon Bradley. Nizams army from Hingolie.
,, Major J. Saunders. } 15th Regt. N. I. from Malligum.
,, Lieut. G. R. Remington.
,, Ensign J. Rose.
,, Ensign Pottinger.
,, Ensign Scale.
,, Ensign Kane.
,, Surgeon Graham.
,, 2d—Ensign Newnham 23d Regt. from Neilgheries.
,, 3d—Lieut. Coll. Whitehill, N. V. Battn. from Bhewndy.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2d—Lieut. Dunsterville, 19th Regt- N, I. t Carranjah.
,, Capt. H. Macan, Staff to Sukker.
,, 3d—Lieut. W. G. Duncan, Staff to Dekkan
,, Major A. T. Reid.
,, Capt. Hughes. } 12th Regt. N. I. to Cutch.
,, Capt. Fishe.
,, Capt. Maughan.
,, Lieut. Brown.
,, Lieut. Jones.
,, Ensign Lodwick.
,, Ensign Carter.
,, Ensign Daun.
,, Asst. Surgeon I. Frazer,
4 Major H. Hancock. 19th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
,, Ensign C. D. Ducat. 13th Regt. N. I. to Surat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As I consider it particularly the duty of an Editor of a Public print, to put forth such observations on faults which are generally prevalent as may lead to their correction, and as I am aware that your paper is universally reckoned independent in its views and open to all just and straight forward remark as your Mottoe "Nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice" so well expresses, I take up my pen to lecture my follow citizens upon a delinquency which pervades every class of Society, and which gendered by malevolence on idleness, pours its venemous poison through the veins of Society, end brings chilling distrust and livid hatred, where all should be harmony and brotherly kindly feeling. The Vice I would denounce is SCANDAL.—As I am of opinion that many who indulge in this pernicious practice are led into it more by vacuity of mind, and want of mental employment, than malevolent [illegible] desires of injuring their fellow creatures, I will [illegible] point out the baneful mischief they may [illegible] by quietly [illegible] by attacks of this sort are *females*, poor, fond, kind hearted indulgent, woman, is sifted maligned and degraded, to furnish matter for an Evenings Tattle, or the Gossip of a Tiffin Table. To any man who has as the French term it *mauvaise langue*, no terms are adequate to express my scorn and detestation. May such though born of woman never know her tenderness, never bask in her smiles, or receive her consolations on the bed of sickness and death

"*unloved exist und still unpitied die.*"

But to the Female Sex I would appeal, and I trust not in vain. How many affections have been blighted, how many hearts broken how many bright eyes dimmed by the malignancy of Senile Tattle and chattering inanity. For the amusement of a moment a heart is broken, and the vacancy of a listless day destroys a reputation. An attachment is nipped in the bud, and a friendship of years is turned into the cold salutation, and the averted eye. That "curses deep not loud," should await the inveterate Scandal monger is no marvel, and though this may sound like a homily, I would call on my brethren and Sisters of all denominations to recallect, the.—great Christian Principle "to do as we would be done by" We all have our faults, and erring children as we all are, have more need to seek for forgiveness for ourselves, than to call down judgement on the heads of others.—No one is scarcely fitted to judge the peculiar case of another. Temperaments and sympathies, a peculiar pursuit, will draw some together in a manner inexplicable to others, even when of different Sexes. Human nature of course is fallible, but it is better to be too lenient in our judgment of others, than to carry the eye of suspicion on the actions of a friend and intemate. Scandal in fine, as Shakespeare beautifully says,

"Poisons the Sweetness of affection."

This Mr. Editor is only the first of a few crude remarks for which I shall beg insertion, and if you think I am not out of place in your Columns you shall hear again from one who would fain be.

A PEACE MAKER IN SOCIETY.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE,

Wednesday, November 4, 1840.

AN Inquest was held on the Body of a man of the Carpenter Caste, who had died suddenly at a House he was in the habit of frequenting in Girgaum, when a verdict—that Deceased died by the visitation of God was returned.

An Inquest was held on the Morning of Monday last at the Native General Hospital on the Body of a man of the Purdasee Caste, who had been taken there the previous day in a state of Insensibility, and on his being roused and Emetics administered, he confessed to his having taken a large quantity of Opium with the intention of destroying himself. To which effect a verdict was returned.

An Inquest was also held by Adjournment on the Body of a Pensioned Dhobie found on the shore side between the Mussjid and Poorun Bunder.—But on examination deceased's Skull was found to be extensively fractured, which had been the cause of death and not drowning—but how it was occasioned there was no evidence whatever to shew.

And another on the Body of a woman drowned in an open Quarry Tank at the Back of the Bycullah Village, where she had gone in the morning to wash and on her cloth being found, and dragged, the Body was discovered, a verdict was returned of found drowned.

SPECULATIONS are ripe in this Island upon the arrival of the *Berenice*, "*The Mail or no Mail*" is the cry, and we have seldom seen a greater fever of anxiety displayed on any question of such pa amount interest. We wish we could offer any suggestion that would go towards a tranquillization of public feeling on this important point, but alas no! It is left as Moore's Old Almanac used to say emphatically "*To Time and the Curious to construe.*" One thing only is certain, that a few days will put us either at our ease or otherwise. Several rumours have been afloat for the last day or two, that Boats from Bussorah have brought the intelligence of warlike operations, but we conceive they are mere echoes of the News of the Bombardment of Beyrout, and are extraneous as far as regards the Pachas real intentions. Our own opinion and we offer it with all submission to superior judgement is, that nothing short of ultimate necessity will make Mahommed Ali fight. He has every thing to lose and nought to gain by warlike operations. The French are not prepared to assist him, and it is problematical if his Troops will stand before European Tactics. It appears to us that his probable course would be procrastination, but as he was tied down to a certain period to declare his intentions, we opine he must ere this have been brought to decide. We are yet on the *Pacific* side and are still sanguine enough to expect a copious supply of Papers and Periodicals by the *Berenice* to amuse our reading Public. Every Editor ought to join us in a fervent aspiration to that effect, as without our Overland Mails we shall all be aground, and even a flood of news from China, would scarcely get us afloat again.

WE have received intelligence from Bameean to the 4th "of October." Dost Mahomed was at Heibuck almost deserted, the Wullee of Kholoom had given in and made terms, and Lieutenant Rattray had gone out to treat with the Dost and expected to bring him to terms. In the event of his not succeeding, it was intended to destroy the fortifications at and near Bameean and return to Cabool about the middle of the month.

This confirms our view of the case and we only trust that his reverses will demonstrate to the Ex-King the futility of future enterprizes to recover what he has inevitably lost for ever. However we still fear the stubborn military character of the old Chief, and his indomitable courage. The fact of the desertion of his general the Wullee of Kholoom is the only circumstance which may open his eyes to the probability of being abandoned by his followers, in that case when he can neither fight nor fly, he must either surrender or Cato-like put an end to his career by self immolation. We trust he will yield to adverse fortune, and seek an asylum with us, where his bravery and misfortunes will insure him the sympathy of every feeling and heroic heart.

WE have received a letter from 'A PEACE MAKER IN SOCIETY" and though we conceive the subject of it more appropriate in the pulpit, than in the columns of a Journal, yet as it is a general censure and avoids the vice of particularity which it attacks, we give it a space in our paper, and shall be glad to hear further from the writer.

OUR Contemporary of the *Courier* in his strictures on China affairs has advanced two positions, one like the chorus of the Old Cavalier song,

"which nobody can deny"

which is that if we take any portion of the Chinese Empire we are bound to learn its language, and see that our Civil and Military Executives do the same in order that Law, may be dispensed to our new subjects according to the rules of even justice and rectitude. But our Brothers second postulate we are prepared to combat. Out of the successes of our Troops in China, he has raised an imaginary third of the population not only to dispute our conquests in the Celestial Empire, but by the teaching of the Officers of some European Power (name unknown), to drive back the tide of victory from their own shores and reverberate with such violence on the British power as to drive us from our possessions in Asia. Now we do think if our Contemporary had studied the genius of the Chinese people, their addiction to the arts of peace, and their horror of War, he would have paused ere he penned so bold a line as that which vaticinated.

"The expulsion of the British from Asia by the Chinese"!!!

The Power which caused the greatest warrior who perhaps ever existed to succumb, that nation whose persevering valour *alone* for a time stopped the conquest of the World by the French eagle, *that*, to quail before a set of long tailed Fokies whose Gunpowder is scarcely so much used as their Tea of the same name, and hardly more hurtful in its effects!! "*Credat Judæus Apello.*" When that day comes it is to be hoped that England will sink to the bottom of the Sea, that the white livered Britons who fly from our oriental possessions may find no Native land to rest the soles of their weary feet, when they turn their back to John Chinaman and seek an asylum in Europe. We think we see Lin Governor of Bombay. "Oh ya la, opium put in Fort Ditch, Can catch he, him pigeon bad." Fancy a Junk building in the Dock Yard instead of a Steam Frigate, and the Superintendent of the Indian Navy succeeded by Quang-Ho. The Chinese Judges bamboozing away at the *soles* of the Parsees &c. &c. It is really too laughable, and we would bet all the world to a China Orange, that the next intelligence will shew us the Chinese as great Cowards as boasters, and that all the tails cut and long tail too, not excepting, Lin and his master will Kow too in high style to the British Flag. We only hope that when the Chinese *do come* they will keep up the *Gazette* to record their successes, and we will promise our Contemporory to do our best to learn the lingo, and get a set of Types for the occasion. We have an idea that such a publication would sell well in Pekin, and on the awful denunciations we now hear, are inclined to make overtures in the right quarter, However we will say no more lest we should be forestalled.

WE are very happy to find that the extra of the *Agra Ukhbar* was premature in announcing a repulse of the force under Sir R. Sale in the attack of the Forts in Kohistan. The same paper of 24th ultimo now states that success crowned the efforts of the Troops and that the Fort of Tatan Durrah (Ally Khans) was captured in about 2 hours. The lamented death of Edward Comolly had cast a damp over the glories of the day, but atill he died a Warrior's death in the lap of victory, and surely a Soldier could desire no more glorious termination to his career, than to fall in his country's cause by so easy a transition from the bustling field of Battle to the quiet of the grave. We never hear of such a termination to a glorious career however brief than we think of those truly beautiful lines by Collins.—

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
With all their country's wishes blest
When spring with dewey fingers cold
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould
She then shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By hands unseen their knell is rung
By forms unheard their requiem suing
Honor shall come a pilgrim gray
To bless the turf that wraps their clay
While freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

The results of the brilliant affair which we detail below caused the fall of another strong Fortress belonging to Meer Musjeedee who had garrisoned it with 2000 men but on hearing of the success at Tatan Durrah they thought "*the better part of valour was discretion*" and took to their heels. Both Forts have been burned and dismantled, and their Bastions blown up. The British loss in this affair was only 12 killed and wounded and 5 Horses——Dost Mahomed is now at a place called Ghoree and from all we have heard of his character he is likely to fight it out to the last. We cannot withhold our tribute of admiration to the brave old Chief though an enemy, but a brave man will always command respect, in whatsoever situation he may be placed, and we trust that if he were inclined to come to terms, that liberality in the highest degree may be exercised towards him. The Bengal *Hurkaru* of the 22nd ultimo states that two Sons of the Dost who had been confined in Ghuznee had contrived to escape from it. The Hurkaru ends by saying "They will form a rallying point for "the hopes of the Barukzyes should the Dost "himself fall

Uno avulso non deficit alter"

Here we disagree with the Hurkaru. Dynasties in the East have always succumbed to the fortune of war. A lucky Soldier has sent the descendant of a hundred kings to the shade, and moreover the "*droits de la naissance.*" The homage paid to superior birth is not so invariable as in Europe. The highest offices of the state are open to the Orientalist, and superior mind will always take the "*pas*" of mere conventional station. The great motto of the men of the East resembles not a little the border legend quoted by Scott—

The good old plan
That he should take who could
And he should keep who can.

We quote from memory and therefore may be wrong but the "*spiritus intus*" is the same There is no doubt that British courage and British perseverance will carry the day and eventually all Affghanistan will own the presence of superior power and civilization.——It would be a pleasing vision for the philosopher and moralist to speculate on, to think of the advantages likely to accrue to Scinde, Beloochestan and Affghanistan, from a connection with the British sway. When, as Ossian beautifully says,

"The Din of war is past."

We may look to the labours of the Merchant and Agriculturist to ameliorate the condition of a country possessing many natural advantages, which want of peace and civilization have prevented from obtaining. Give those wild people a taste for the arts of peace and we shall soon see the energies of the country developed. Now it presents a faint picture of Feudal Europe, not so polished, but equally fierce and cruel, wanting in the Chivalric devotion to the softer sex, which characterized the middle ages, but only in as much as the Moslem treatment of Women renders it an impossibility. The mighty Indus which rolls its majestic waters through the arid planes of Scinde, offers a splendid canal for commerce and mercantile speculation. The people on its banks would soon have the use of luxuries which as the Persians say "*Their fathers never saw even in a dream*" and once induce any habit, and it is exceedingly difficult to shake off its use. The old proverb "That habit is second Nature" is only half true "it is nature herself" Who recollects not the immortal *Sam Slick* who left his clocks 'cil people got accustomed to them and could not do without them. He was an acute judge of human nature, and we have no doubt that some good commercial transactions on the Indus would go further in aid of arms, by introducing polite arts than is apparent to the mere casual observer of evnts. The old Roman Author has well said.

Ingenuas didicisse fidelter artes
Emollit, mores nec sinit esse feros
Eton Grammar Passim

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, OCTOBER, 24.

It is now reported that the Sikhs "have given in, and have consented to the passage of Colonel Shelton's Brigade. It is not however said, that we have given in also to their humours and treachery, but we suppose it will be even so; and that for another few months a hollow truce will be patched up, or until some fresh opportunity encourages our friends to break out again. In the mean time, the safety of Colonel Shelton's party should not be tampered with, which suspending our present preparations for one hour will assuredly be doing.

We have just received the following, which it will be seen gives a more cheerful account of the affair of Tatan Durrah than that which appeared in our Extra. The Capture of the Fort and flight of the enemy were complete:

"After Dost Mahomed had left Khoolum, various reports were received, now he was at Heibuck, then we heard he was besieging Sarbargh, but nothing certain was known of his movements further than that he was at the head of several thousand men. It was thought he would turn Bamian and come down the Goorbund Pass into Kohistan, letters having been intercepted from the Chiefs of Kohistan, asking him to do so, but the Wully of Khoolum was anxious to take the Bamain road. When it was supposed the Dost was in the Goorbund Pass, the Envoy sent out a detachment under Captain Fraser to Charrohkhar, within five miles of the pass, consisting of 2 six-pounders and 200 Afghan Foot, accompanied by the following Officers, Saunders of the Engineers, Anderson, Moffat, and Warburton—two days afterwards Dawson was sent to join them with 259 Afghan Horse. Shortly afterwards, Lieutenant Laing arrived with the two Companies of the 27th Native Infantry, and Captain Fraser sent the Afghan to Cabool, as their commandant, was intriguing with the enemy, and had attended the meetings of the Chiefs at Meer Musjeedee's fort. About 2,000 men had crossed the Goorbund river to attack the detachment, (as they said they could not wait any longer for the Dost,) but on hearing of the victory at Bamian, they recrossed it. Captain Saunders had also been fired on from Ally Khan's Fort. Things remained in this state for several days, the detachment daily expecting to be attacked. On the 19th September, Sir R. Sale arrived at Charrohkhar, and at once proceeded to Tatan Durrah, Ally Khan's Fort and city at the mouth of the pass. A brisk fire was opened on the Cavalry as soon as they neared the Fort, to invest which was impossible, a deep dell leading from the other side of the city down to the Goorbund river. The roar of the water, as it dashed over the rocks, was heard a mile off. At 8 A. M., the Infantry came up. Mayne with the Grenadier Company of the 37th, was detached to the left, supported by a strong party of Anderson's Horse, with a Troop of cavalry and Warburton's six-pounders, who opened a fire of grape on the enemy. Abbot opened his battery at 900 yards, and astonished them with shrapnell. We then changed position to the right, and Abbot again opened upon them at about 600 yards. As Mayne drove the enemy in, we advanced till within a near distance of the city, the Infantry being shown up in line and the Cavalry also in line, 50 paces behind the Infantry. The nephew Ally Khan who stood his ground well against the detachment on our left, was knocked over by a round shot from Abbott at 900 yards, when his party gave way before Mayne who was rapidly advancing. Sir R. Sale then ordered a general advance, a rush was made on the place by the 13th L. I., the enemy fired a few shots, and then ran down the dell. The whole business was finished in two hours, for some time the whole force was exposed to a warm fire, and it is astonishing so few were hit. We burnt the place down, and blew up the bastions of the fort. It is unfortunate Ally Khan escaped, as he is the greatest villain in the valley, has been stirring up all the Chiefs to oppose us, and urging the Dost who is now at Ghoree, to come down to his fort, promising all the Chiefs should rise in his favour. Our loss was only 12 killed and wounded, and 5 horses. Among the former was Capt. E. Conolly, who, I regret to say, was shot through the heart. We were going to move against Meer Musjeedee's fort, who had collected there 2000 men, but they evacuated it as soon as they heard of our success, and our people are now in possession of it. It is a very strong fort, and we are going to blow up its bastions.

Nearly the entire Army is in motion—we had almost said (and the word came quite spontaneously!) in *action*. There is an edifying movement of troops up and down the earth; and, we trust, it will be to some better and wiser purpose, than to terminate in a very costly but scarcely very magnificent demonstration of how much can be left undone that should be done. We trust that the Government will proceed (as Surgeons say of wounds that are going on well) "with the first intention," that in short "our old and faithful allies of the Punjaub," and a few other parties withal, may not have it to say, that the Feringees have been gasconading. Let it be hoped—indeed in that hope we live and move—that all this marching will not end in the inconsequential process of counter-marching; for our corps *dramatique* to enact at such a juncture "much ado about nothing," would be to perform any thing rather than a Comedy. The wish, we own, is farther to the thought, that we are on the eve of appropriating the Punjaub; that, having omitted to assume, on the demise of Runjeet Singh, that paramount station in Lahore, which it was then our duty to secure, our demonstrations of hostility at the present moment, when circumstances have somewhat unexpectedly afforded us an opportunity for the rectification of our then erroneous measures, will not be suffered to terminate in impotent conclusions. That the Lahore Cabinet will impress us if they can, with a belief in their entire ignorance and innocence of the circumstance of the fifteen lakhs, which we lately intercepted, having been supplied by parties of their nation to Dost Moohomud, is a question that allows not of debate or doubt. But we should not so believe, and the Sikhs will scarcely give us credit for sincerity if we should be weak enough to profess such faith, and consequently to abstain from hostilities against them. They will give us no credit for the faith, all possible credit for the weakness.

Now is our time or never—possibly never—certainly never a better time than the present. Dost Moohomud has no money; and our exchequer has long since been exhausted. In truth we are both of us almost too poor to fight, seeing that war and law suits are both expensive luxuries, but the former the most expensive even of the two. At all events the Dost has no money, and we have little—it remains for our selection whether we will suffer Lahore to endue him with the sinews of war, or whether we will recruit our own resources by their means—by the means of what to us would prove, that there is such a thing as an exception to the rule, that war is (as above predicted) an expensive luxury. That such pecuniary supply has been voluntarily tendered by Lahore to Dost Moohumud, would never be extended to us, save on such extreme compulsion as would consist in the capture of the Punjaub, may be only true—too true it cannot be proved always that that truth is accessible to proof. But strong presumptive and circumstantial evidence—evidence amounting to full legal proof of the fact, may be deduced from the incident, that while the easy sum of fifteen lakhs have been tendered by some person or persons unknown, from Lahore to our arch-foe, not a rupee has by accident journeyed thence for the support of our side. One of three things is inevitable. Either the money lenders of Lahore are characterized by (singular virtue in money lenders!) a most rare charity to a mere adventurer for such, though we have scotched the snake, not killed it, is the Dost at present, or they must be endowed with more money than brains, and ought to be mulcted by us until the two possessions are relatively better proportioned. Or, finally, the Lahore Cabinet have been cognoscent of the transaction of the 15 lakhs. It remains to be seen what policy on the part of a neutral power to our declared foe. Of the motive for that liberality there can be no second opinion; and, we trust, that there will be found no discrepancy, no conflict, between that opinion and the one that our Government may publicly profess. If we are willing to abstain from hostilities so long as our secret enemies can by any pretext plead—by any jungle show—that such substantive causes of umbrage as the grant of large supplies of money to our more open enemies, though they may have emanated within their territories, are not the work of their hands, not wrought with their cognisance—if we are content to remain passive under injury, under insult so long as such paltry subterfuges can be pleaded to appease us, then the stringent conditions which our Government have offered to the Nepaulese, as the only terms on which we could be diverted from our purposes of instituting hostilities against them, have been offered very unnecessarily; inasmuch as the delay for a brief period of the evil day (if evil day it be) of collision with Nepaul, might have been accomplished by the simpler, and for the present, the more certain process of suggesting to the Nepaulese government, that they make affirmation of ignorance of sundry little incursions into our districts, indulged in of late by parties from their territories. It would, we say, have been an easier and more certain mode to have invited the Nepaulese to affirm, that these same forays were the work of certain lawless tribes, over whom, even in their own territories the Nepaul government possess no competent control. In this way the quarrel with Lahore, tho' a mighty pretty quarrel as it stands, probably, nay, not probably but possibly, will be made up; and so also may be compounded the quarrel with the Nepaulese, though if we should meet with a check in China, and if affairs should get much worse in Affghanistan, there can be little doubt that these same mountaineers would break out in a new place. In short, (to dismiss this question because of its irrelevancy just here, somewhat abruptly,) any conditions with the Nepaulese, of which one article should not provide for our stationing a force of some five thousand regular troops at Katmandoo, and another for the construction of a military road thither from our provinces, would be utterly puerile and worthless. But to return to the question more immediately before us. Such false and hollow treaties as those above alluded to, might, no doubt, be made in various quarters, and, perhaps the opposite party would not take the slightest advantage of our folly and weakness in making them;—"oh, no! certainly not, not in difficulties in the particular of *limitation* to this privilege of pleading ignorance—difficulties to be consistently got over, only by a few Brigades of our Army making an excursion on some fine morning to Nepaul or Lahore, without the Governor General *in* Council being aware of their proceedings, whatever his Lordship *out* of Council might know of them.

To exemplify some of those difficulties—if the pretext of ignorance of hostile movements emanating from their territories, or of inhability to controul the agents of them, should be accepted from Nepal as adequate apology, and satisfaction for the destruction or plunder of half-a-dozen of our border villages, it might be accounted other than neighbourly to declare war against that nation, on no more sufficient grounds than that some half dozen of our towns or even districts had been pillaged by some ruffian crew from the same quarter.

Where are we to draw the line? If half a dozen villages may be burnt, how many may not be? Or, to turn from hypothetical cases of absurdity—of which we have no need and to return to an absurdity, every whit as monstrous, which, if we do not now go to war

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with the Punjaub, we shall have committed—to return to this we say, if instead of the fifteen laks, some fifty or a hundred lakhs had been tendered to the Dost, by Lahore, it would be very unworthy of the dignity of a great nation to go to war for the mere circumstance of a few "rascal counters" more or lest.

The doctrine once admitted, that a neutral Government is irresponsible for any acts of hostility covert or avowed, originating from the head of that government, and may abstain from open demonstrations of partnership in those hostilities or in sanction of them —this doctrine once admitted, it must be suffered to proceed,—suffered to go all the lengths it has a tendency to go. But ill advised as Lord Auckland has been, surely he cannot be counselled to recede, while Lahore is playing us fast and loose as it now is doing; surely Mr. Torrens, one of his advisers (and one we understand, of the very few who were opposed to the adoption of Shah Soojah, and to the war with Affghanistan,) may point out a moral by referring his Lordship to that pleasant one of the Arabian tales (which he has so lengthily and daintily "done into English,") which represents the failure of every one of the adventurers up the mountain in search of the singing trees and golden water, who so much as even looked behind. But in such a crisis his Lordship should judge for himself. It has been well observed, that the ship which would make a rapid and brilliant voyage sails not in convoy, but alone; but the public man, even in a less eminent position than his Lordship's, who desires the attainment of great objects, will not clog his course with any confederacies. Least of all would a Hastings or a Wellesley, under the splendid conditions that surround a Governor General of India, back and trim his sails according to the suggestions of a secretary, a mere average man like Mr. Colvin for instance, who would fain enact the Commodore with a broom at his mast head. He must not be over cautious; he must beware, lest like Sancho Panza in the island of Barataria, he arms himself so heavily as to be unable to move hand or foot, by reason of the weight and restraint of his armour.

His Lordship is in a new position, and he should cast off all the timorousness that cannot but impair his vigour and his usefulness. As he bears himself, we shall esteem him. To address his Lordship in school boy language,

"Ut tu fortunam, sic noste, Celse, feremus."

We shall endeavour to watch his course uninfluenced by prejudice or predilection. If his abilities are worthy of his situation he is now where he cannot but develope them; a thousand touchstones will discover his genuine qualities. But we cannot longer be satisfied with the circumstance of his meaning well.

We believe, it is *Beccarie* (in his splendid work on crime) who says, "with the most benevolent intentions, men have roasted their fellow-creatures at the stake;" and under similar delusions they may annihilate the most noble fabric that ever was constructed by human genius. If his Lordship should have the wisdom to obey a necessity that cannot long be eluded, and take the Punjab, all his political errors, and alas, like the faults of Caius Cassius, they are

"As huge as high Olympus,"

will be hidden under the splendour of that mighty, that magnificent achievement. None will remember, none will ever desire to remember that our predominance there should have been an instantaneous consequence of Runjeet Singh's demise. It will be a palliation, if not a justification of the error which his Lordship then committed, that the policy has been adopted, that the subversion of our treacherous foes of the Punjaub, has been accomplished; and, no honours that as a consequence of the success of that master stroke may be lavished on his Lordship, will be regarded by the British section of the Indian public, as unworthily bestowed.

But, if on the other hand, his Lordship should push forward the troops which are now about to be advanced, only to recal them like the Armies of the ancient tyrant, who returned from his campaigns with his troops, laden with some empty shells, then what will be the impression produced by such vacillating, such drivelling policy, on the minds of the *Natives* of India, and on the Natives only—no! on every intelligent spectator who is looking on at this stirring game!

We fear the result of such puerility, such vacillation, utter feebleness of purpose, would be ruinous to his Lordship as a Statesman, if it should not even be fraught with ruin to the State which he controuls, to the mighty Empire we have won. Let him beware (to use the words of Addison)—

"That *fear*, admitted into Public Counsels,
Betrays like treason!"

AGRA.—On the morning of the 23rd, Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, under the command of Major General McCaskill, marched for Meerutt, where it is not, however, though it will remain, a more westerly destination, being for the present, spoken of. Should active Service be the order of the day, no corps can do better prepared for it, or from the excellence of its material—the youth, discipline and gallantry of its men, more to be depended on when the struggle comes.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor entertained the officers of the Regiment to a dinner and evening pary, on their departure, on the 21st. Upwards of sixty sat down to dinner, a number which was afterwards doubled, when the evening's part of the entertainment commenced, which consisted of a represantation of "the Heir at Law," Quadrilles and an exquisite supper. The late break up in our society prevented, we believe, the station from paying them a similar compliment and one to which our gallant friends were well entitled from their own hospitality while among us.

General Elphinstone is at present at Delhee, from whence he returns to Meerut by the beginning of next month.

Captain Drummond, 19th Regiment N. I. has, we hear, gone on an excursion beyond the Kumaon frontier, to inspect the state of some stockades and forts understood to have been recently erected there.

Colonel Pereira with the Head Quarters of the 5th Battalion Artillery, left Cawnpore for Agra on the 20th.

Dr. Panton Superintending Surgeon leaves to-morrow morning for Kurnaul. In the mean time Mr. Woodburn Officiates as Superintending Surgeon.

Simla and Mussooree are fast thinning; the reistdents like a Cotemporary, going down the hill to join their corps and offices. The fair population is however, much at a stand still.

CAWNPORE.—H. M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons.—*From a Correspondent.*—This gallant and fine Corps marched out this morning, nearly 600 strong, en route to Kurnaul. No Regiment has ever left this station more deeply regretted. The hospitality of the Regiment, both to *Company's* as well as *Queen's* Officers, will cause them to be esteemed and beloved wherever they may go. Sir Edmond Williams in a farewell order, complemented the Corps on its steaday and soldier-like conduct whilst under his command. He never saw a man drunk. The Station gave the Officers a farewell Ball and Supper on Friday evening, and the manner in which all present drank to the healths of their guests, must have convinced the 'Kings Own,' that they leave a society in which *they were beloved*. Colonel White deserves much praise for the fine order the Regiment is in. The Officers, nearly all young, are most united. The following marched out with the Regiment this morning. Lieut.-Colonel White, Commanding, Major Bond, Captains Tritton, White, Yerbury, Hale, Jones, Dyer; Lieut's Unett, Fisher, Barnes, Cowell, Montgomery, White, Bradshaw, Sullivan (Adjutant.) Cornets Wood, Roche, Cookes, Bowles, Fisher. Captain Cormick, Paymaster, Doctors Henderson and Knox, and Surgeon Edin, Quarter master Adams.

The Senior Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment, our worthy and respected Brigadier, Sir Joseph Thackwell (it is said) will join his Corps, Dak, should they proceed beyond Kurnaul.—*October 19th* 1840.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 19.

Without now going back to examine the policy which in the first instance sent the Bengal Division of the Army of the Indus, via Shikarpore and the Bolan Pass, to Candahar and Cabul; we believe we were quite correct in saying that it is not thought expedient to continue to send our troops through that Pass, when, either for purposes of reinforcement or relief, it is found necessary to move future detachments into the northern parts of Affghanistan, and that the route through the Punjab will be hereafter the one adopted. Our own original objections to the circuition, which was resolved on at the outset, were partly based on the reasonable assumption that the Native Powers who were looking on, but who seemed disposed to take advantage of any appearance of weakness which the Government might then evince, would misconstrue the measure into a result of our apprehension that we could not compel Runjeet to acquiesce in our desire to march through his country, and to take for granted that the policy which caused us to give up the direct route (to our taking which he was generally known to be averse) was that sort of policy which proceeds from and at least temporary weakness, or a conscious inability to do more, by our military power, than we at the moment had on hand for the restoration of Shah Soojah. We are not prepared to admit that the general result has as yet demonstrated our then reasoning to have been unsound; but however that may be, the time has now arrived when a free passage for troops, in any number through the Sikh country must be demanded by the British Government (the same as the late Ruler of the Punjab agreed to allow, to a limited extent, by treaty) and which his successor appears unwilling to concede—encouraged, perhaps, in his display of unwillingness, by the knowledge that we once yielded our wishes on the same subject to those of his predecessor, and that a show of determination may induce us to yield them again,—under very different circumstances. Now this being, as we have various grounds for thinking, the political temper, in which Nao Nehal Sing is, it must be obvious that if we resolve on demanding a military passage through his territory, for the more direct execution of our objects in Affghanistan, we must be prepared to enforce our claim if it appear likely to be denied, or its concession too long postponed, by one who has not shown himself to be the sincere friend of the British Government which we believe certainly Runjeet was (no matter from what motives) and who appears to think his power to thwart us rather greater than it would prove to be if the matter came to be decided by the arbitrament of war. This feeling on the part of our Government, that it must be prepared instantly to *enforce* a compliance, which might be withheld if there were no appearances of a resolution to enforce it, has rendered it necessary to gather together an imposing military array in the direction of Ferozepore; and assuming that Government has resolved to act with promptitude and vigor, in the event of any suspicious dilatoriness on the side of the Sikh cabinet to comply frankly and fully with its demands, we do not hesitate to predict to our Military readers that war will be proclaimed against him, and at once actively entered on, should there appear the least cause to apprehend that the desired object will not prove speedily attainable by any gentler means. We may further venture to say that the invasion which we presume will be immediate on such a declaration, will be carried into execution with means so extensive as to leave human chance of failure, and that of such an army as will be drawn together for the purpose, the Commander-in-Chief will be likely to take the personal direction. In every political point of view we earnestly hope that Nao Nehal Sing will oppose us in our negociations, and compel us to draw the sword, —a result which will not, we trust, be averted by any mere professions on his part, unless his acts coincide with them—for it cannot be denied that the relations we have kept up with the Sikh power so long, have been looked upon by the rest of India as proceeding as much from our doubts of success in a struggle with it, as from a sincere desire to allow it to keep its independence according to our voluntarily preferential course of policy. This style of reasoning, on their parts, though it must appear absurd to all who can properly estimate the British power, yet is not unlikely to have long swayed the opinions of several native cabinets; nor is it at all improbable that a wily politician, such as Runjeet was, encouraged it by means of his agents, though in such a manner as should not commit him with us should it in any instance prove to have been carried on indiscreetly. We are perfectly certain that a single campaign would place the Punjab in our possession, and that a single pitched battle would, in a military sense, annihilate the whole Sikh army—be its numerical superiority what it might—but still the truth is, that Runjeet's successes have caused his nation to be feared and respected by the rest of the native states, and that their military reputation is so high that it is not necessarily inferred that we could conquer them—with their Frenchified battalions, and their boasted train of artillery, and their comparatively good discipline—merely because we have been successful against inferiorly organised enemies. Therefore our own hope is that they will bid the British Government defiance: for not only is it desirable, in this view, that we should prove to the native world how easily we can conquer even the most formidable ill-wisher; but our relations with Central Asia render it politically desirable that there should be no independent power between us and that,—and we venture to say that there would *not* be such a power, beyond three months from the date of such a declaration of war as is above contemplated. There is no war that could take place in India, we verily believe, which would be so popular with the native army, as a war with the Sikhs: and as to the European officers of the Company's service, the feeling has almost amounted to a sort of personal feud, so ardently is an opportunity longed for to bring down the insufferable conceit and insolent bearing of those gentry, which on every opportunity have been more or less displayed. Upon such consideration of the whole case as our very partial knowledge of the more recent diplomatic occurrences enables us to bestow upon it, we are at present disposed to think (but the wish *may* be farther to the thought, in a greater degree than we allow even to ourselves!) that the Sikhs will do battle with us on what must be considered the main point of difference, namely, the free and unlimited passage of our Government may consider it necessary; and foolish as such a choice between what the Sikh cabinet must consider the two evils would be, yet our knowledge, from various sources, of their national feeling and character, does induce us to expect that it will be the one resolved on; for we are quite sure that throughout the Punjab a concession which shall admit the entrance and passage of our armies in the way and degree required, will be looked upon and felt as a national humiliation, more galling than the conquest of their country would be after they had done their best by force of arms to avert it.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 20.

The Bombay papers state that Mr. Spooner, the political officer in Sawunt Waree, whose name was frequently mentioned in the Court Martial on Capt. Duff, has been deprived of his appointment, and placed on deputation allowance.

The same papers have the intelligence of the resolution of Government to concentrate a force of 20,000 men under Sir Jasper Nicolls on the Sikh frontier.

DEATH FROM POISONING.—Last Sunday morning three men in the employ of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. were poisoned, and as soon as it was known they were immediately taken to the Native Hospital; every attention was paid to them, notwithstanding which one of them died about midday and the others a short time after.

The contents of their intestines were pumped out and preserved in bottles, and as an inquest is to be held, it will greatly assist the enquiry.

A Lascar is suspected as the person who administered the poison to them, and he is now in custody. Further particulars will appear.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A military officer went yesterday morning to Messrs. Tibbett and Co.'s Boat Agents for a pinnace, and a Sircar was desired to accompany the gentleman and point out one to him; the man took his seat behind the carriage and somehow suddenly fell down and his bone a little above the ankle was completely snapped. The man was conveyed to the Hospital.

A GANG OF RIOTERS.—Last Sunday night at about 9 o'clock, Bow-Bazar was a great scene of riot and noise: it appeared that a Punch House kept by one Evans, was stormed by a party of thirty or forty sailors; they first got into a *Bickrywallah's* shop close by, and demolished almost every thing in the shop consisting chiefly of crockery, and glassware to the amount of about 150 or 200 rupees. They then pulled the house down and afer furnishing themselves with storming materials in the shape of bamboos and bludgeons, they forced open the gate of the Punch House and went up stairs and gave three cheers, and upon seeing Evans they laid hold of him and knocked him about like a foot ball and blackened both his eyes. To save himself from further ill-treatment, he was obliged to scale the wall; his lodgers apprehending the like treatment followed his example, and the house was thus left entirely to them. By this time four or five constables came, accompanied by several burkundauzes, but upon seeing the number they had to contend with, they did not venture to go in, and went to the Deputy Superintendent of Police and reported the affair to him; the deputy hastened to the spot with a large body of the Police, but before he reached the place, the house had been deserted by them, About sixteen men were taken up, some with bruises and black eyes and marks of blood on their clothes; one in particular seemed to have been roughly handled, his head was bound up and two or three cuts were visible on his face. We opine that the clubs of the burkundauzes must have done all this.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 21.

The exemplary care which two of our brethren are taking of the *Englishman's* interests, in the present exigency, deserves, and has indeed, our warmest gratitude. True friendship is tested by and the extreme solicitude they both display—but our anxious Grandmother in particular—lest we should lose any of our subscribers through mistake, is more than ever repay them for, were we to live a thousand years. We are fully aware how difficult they must find it to allude to these points (which for the protection of our helpless and ignorant supporters, the public, it is their imperative duty to do) without at the same time drawing attention to our personal,——all reference to which we know they would fain avoid; but they have a duty to perform, and in such a case they are bound to encounter a suspicion of malevolence, or mean exultation, without regarding the pain it cannot but cause them, as private individuals, to be so suspected. Our Grandmother, in particular must feel this most acutely! Remembering, from the depth of their historical learning, that Charles the Second told his brother Jemmy, that it was not probable that any one would endeavour to cause a premature demise of the Crown, in order that Jemmy might be King, our cotemporaries do not, of course, think it at all likely that the public of Bengal should desire to leave the *Englishman merely* for the more undisturbed pleasure of reading the *Hurkaru* and the *Courier*; as they are doing their best to put the mind of that public at ease, by ascertaining how the *Englishman* may still be subscribed to as usual; and as their sole motive for this (asit might otherwise be thought) intermeddling with what does not concern *them*, is to benefit this paper, we must intercede with its patrons to excuse their intrusion. It is a curious trait to find so many persons applying to the Editor of the *Courier* for advice as to their best plan for subscribing to the *Englishman*; and nothing better demonstrates the high opinion entertained by those numerous persons of his good nature and unselfishness, than their confidently relying on him for the best advice as to how they may continue (or in some of the cases, perhaps, *begin*) to support his rival! To whom are they to pay their subscriptions, for the next year's *Englishman*?—is a question which too plainly indicates their untasteful determination not to purchase the *Courier*, though it is only the same price; and the same remark applies to the multitude who are besieging our *Hurkaru* contemporary for his acuminous advice upon the self same subject. Our Grandmother, in a generous resolve to give even more than she is asked for, has recourse to her legal lore, which every one knows the extent of, and mentions that it will in future be advisable to visit us with a ciriminal information, rather than an action for the various libels which we intend to publish during 1841; but she is in considerable perplexity concerning what security the public will have that the *Englishman* will not become a mere receptacle for fieh and slander; and as we cannot extricate the good lady's mind from that very involved problem, we must recommend her to search in the nest of the She Ass, which she discovered some time since, and which probably contains solutions as well as enigmas. All we can answer for is that it shall not become a receptacle for dulness and plagiarism, and we dare say that all subscriptions paid into the hands of the lawful proprietors, for the time being, or into those of their duly appointed agent, will be as surely the means, of furnishing the payers thereof with the *Englishman*, as similar payments made to the receipt of Mr. Huttman or Mr. Smith (or the letter's advertised agent) would be of providing them with respectively, the *Courier* or the *Hurkaru*, and all the brilliancy and wisdom which they severally contain.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 20.

We published yesterday, an extract from a letter dated *Bameean*, September 21st; but as our correspondent speaks of a previous letter, containing an account of Colonel Dennie's victory, which we have not as yet received, we are apprehensive that the dawks of the two preceding days have been detained, or perhaps destroyed in their passage through the Sikh country. We have ascertained that the Caubul dawks of the 24th, [which must have brought our yesterday's letter] has been received, but those of the 20th, 21st, and 23d are still wanting.

Letters, from, Caubul, of the 24th of September mention that Brigadier Sale had that morning marched with a strong force to Charukur, where a large party of rebels had assembled, expecting to be joined by the Dhost. If these are the intentions of the Ex-Ameer, the Bameean detachment will be disappointed in their hopes of again defeating the Dhost on the Hindoo Koosh, and will have moved upon Syghan to little purpose. It is believed that the Dhost has abandoned his intention of forcing his way into the Cabul country by the Bameean pass; but he will only avoid Dennie to fall into the hands of Sale, who will give him a warm reception.

We publish, in another part of our paper, a translation of a curious document, found at the taking of Kurnool, which has been printed in the *Madras Examiner*; and prefaced with a few sensible remarks, on the hollowness of Native treaties. Our readers will derive from this a very fair notion of the means resorted to by native Mahommedan powers to incite the people to take up arms against the "infidels," in the name of God and the Prophet. Ludicrous fables regarding our intentions to enforce Christianity with the sword, are here skilfully mixed up with huge promises of reward to the faithful, and threats of punishment to the holders back—and the trap is artfully baited with heaven and four-pagodas a month. Such baits are not unlikely to be taken. Thousands will fight and die for religion, who will not live for it; and fanaticism is not a bad substitute for valour, in such times of excitement as these.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 22.

Authentic information has been received of the escape of two sons of DOST MAHOMED from *Ghuzni*. When first taken to that fort, they were allowed a certain degree of personal liberty; but, latterly, on their father's approach to *Bameean* being known, were placed, it is said, in close confinement. The direction of their flight was not ascertained until too late to render pursuit of any service. Of course their freedom will be a fresh source of embarrassment. They will form a rallying point for the hopes of the BARUKZYES, should the DOST himself fall.

"Uno avulso, non deficit alter."

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 19.

ARRIVAL OF A NEW GOVERNOR OF CHANDERNAGORE.—It appears to us rather strange that none of our contemporaries has noticed the arrival and assumption of office of the new Governor of Chandernagore, the Hon. Mr. Jourdain. He arrived on the *Vischnou* about a fortnight ago, and took charge on the 19th instant of his appointment as *Administrateur des Etablismens Francais dans le Bengale et Président du Tribunal de premiere Instance.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Jourdain is we understand a Naval Officer of distinguished merit—indeed his fame as a man of superior talents and excellent character had preceded him. We trust that under his rule, the good folks of Chandernagore will be free from several petty and arbitrary restrictions and annoyances, to which, we believe, they were sometimes unnecessarily subjected.

Among the various matters that will doubt less soon occupy the new Governor's attention we hope that the wretched condition of the Church of *St. Louis* will not be overlooked. Its present state is disgraceful to the French Government. It is actually nothing better than a common damp godown. In short, we have never seen such an unbecoming and inappropriate place for Divine worship. We are persuaded that if the Government were to come liberally forward, the inhabitants would cheerfully contribute their quota towards the repairs of the Church. Indeed we have been informed that an opulent gentleman at Chandernagore munificently offered a large sum towards the embellishment of the Church, but that in consequence of the Revd. Mr. Bonlogne's sudden removal from Chandernagore, no advantage was taken of this generous offer.

There is another point which we trust the Hon. Mr. Jourdain will settle. We mean the distribution of General Martin's Charity.

General Martin's Will directs a certain sum to be distributed monthly to the poor at Chandernagore by the *Cure de la Paroisse*, and he appointed the Judges of the Supreme Court for the time being, the Executor of his Will. In due time the money was handed over to the Cure of the Chandernagore to be distributed among the indigent at that place in the manner prescribed by the Benefactor. But the "*Comite de Beinficence*" insisted that the Charity in question should be distributed by them. Now certainly this was a most extraordinary demand, seeing that the Donor's Will specifically provided for its being distributed by the Priest under the controul and direction of the Supreme Court. It was therefore, we submit, most unjust and unbecoming in the authorities at Chandernagore to insist on the Clergyman's violating the trust reposed in him by the Court, the condition in fact on which he received the money. They however left him no alternative between either grossly betraying the trust reposed in him by the Court, or incurring persecution for doing his duty. The consequence has been that within the brief space of less than three Priests have been obliged to fly from Chandernagore. Such proceeding is far from creditable to the French Government, who cannot in reason expect the Charity on any other conditions than those upon which the testator himself expressly granted it, nor has the Supreme Court, we believe, the power of paying it on any other terms.

We trust the new Governor will put an end to this unseemly state of things by withdrawing all opposition to the distribution of the Charity in the manner and through the instrumentality prescribed by the Donor. In order to check abuse, the Priest might be required to furnish the proper authority at Chandernagore with a duplicate of his monthly accounts to the Master of the Supreme Court, and if any abuse on his part should be established, the Court would be prompt to notice it and to punish the delinquent.—*Catholic Expositor.*

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 20.

Reference was a few days ago made in the newspapers to a number of poor debtors being consigned to imprisonment in hopes of their discharge by Baboo Ramtonoo Mullick; but the creditors finding it a matter of *no go* are caught in their own toils. They have now the pleasant alternative of supporting their victims for the respective terms of their confinement; or by a cessation of these payments

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for diet, to release their debtors absolutely from all liabilities. We understand that several have elected the latter as by far the pleasanter boon of the dilemma; and the rest are debating with themselves, whether they should not also follow so deyng an example. Every possible contrivance—every conceivable *finesse* have been resorted to, to induce these prisoners to walk out of the jail on their consent of allowing their bonds to be renewed—their liabilities to be continued; but conscious of the vantage ground they occupy, they have turned a deaf ear to the horrid representations practised on them. It follows, therefore, that such of them as were incarcerated under the circumstances mentioned, will succeed in obtaining a speedy deliverance. To the hopes of their creditors they are indebted for a lodgement in this delightful place, and they bid fair to thank the fears of the same personages for the said deliverance. The bitter-bit—and may it ever be so. We must not overlook in this place that the benevolent act of the above baboo was what it may be properly considered the first and efficient cause of all these doings. One of our contemporaries in remarking on the matter denounced the imprudence of announcing his object as it might lead, as it was supposed to have done, in the present case, too much injury to Insolvent debtors. What was then an evil has we now observe been converted into an actual good. These ruthless creditors no longer able or willing to subsist their men, are under the obligation to release them, and that rule is founded upon a total extinction of the demands. What heaven—descended mercy has failed to accomlish, is brought about by the mercenary fears of creditors Out of evil is good educed—and that good not by the intervention of either the benevelent act of an individual or the Insolvent Act of Parliament—but by the act emanating from the avarice of creditors.

FOR THE CURIOUS IN PARTIULAR AND MATRONLY LADIES IN GENERAL.—A respectable young married lady, who has during her life time "multiplied and increased the land" to the extent of three units, a few days back was *accouched* of the third of these units, in the character of a chubby little girl, her two former ones being a brace of boys. But the most extraordinary and curious circumstance in her case is, that all three of her children have been born on the same month and day of the month, and therefore all their birth days will take place on the same day!

TOM AMD JERRYISM IN CALCUTTA.—The daily papers have on two or three occasions lately reported a case of rioting at Mr. Mountain's Hotel, on the part of certain gentlemen whose names were given to the public. It will be seen that the IDLER in his Monday Note, writing generally of the Tom and Jerryism of Calcutta alluded to this case, but abstained from mentioning the offenders by name, thinking, probably, that the publicity they had already enjoyed would prevent their figuring at a Police office again. Here, as far as the *Eastern Star* is concerned, the matter would have dropped. We tried to get the particulars last Saturday, because as we then intended to notice is editorially we desired to be correct. Failing, in consequence of the second hearing being then on, we should have let the matter drop, in the same spirit in which the IDLER forbore reprinting the names of the parties. We were, however, favoured with a letter the other day from some of the gentlemen, which leaves us no choice. We think they were imprudent in writing it but that was for their consideration. Having been unjustly treated by other members of the press, they thought or understood we intended to repeat the injustice and therefore wrote to put us on the guard. We are extremely obliged, and publish the letter as a slight return.

4, *Kyd Street, Chowringhee, 11th Oct.*, 1840.

Sir,—A report having reached us, that it is your intention to publish on Sunday next in your paper, an article commenting upon the conduct of the gentlemen implicated in the affair at Mountain's Hotel, we think it as well to advise you that we shall hold you responsible for any expression which may in *any way* deviate from what actually took place; and we warn you not to be guided by the accounts which have appeared in the columns of the *Hurkaru* and *Commercial Advertiser*,—these being far from correct.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

E. F. LAUTOUR, C. S.
D. MACLEOD.
C. B WINGFIELD.

To MR. JAMES HUME,
Editor of the *Eastern Star*.

Now as we are to be held 'responsible' for every expression that may deviate in any way from what actually took place, and as we are 'warned' to boot, it certainly behoves us to be very careful, We shall not venture to surmise whether Mr. Mountain's Billiard Table was cut with a cue, a gentleman's heel, or his toe, or whether the pockets were honestly worn off or violently torn off, but the table was cut and the pockets (or some of them) were wanting—that *we saw*. We shall offer no opinion the degree of assault committed on Mr. Mountain, the amount of damage done, or any of the details set forth in the papers. It is quite sufficient for the purposes we have in view, and this will be strictly agreeable to the request of three gentlemen who signed the above letter, if we discard all other authority than their own. Upon this authority then we say they were before the police on a charge of riotous and disorderly conduct at Mr. Mountain's Hotel, and we add they were only not punished by the Magistrate, because they consented to indemnify Mr. M. for the damage done—thereby admitting their guilt, or to keep as near the letter as possible their 'implication in the affair. We hope this is temperate and that we have not been told of our 'responsibility,' or warned in vain as Editor of the *Eastern Star*. We propose now to point out in return the 'responsibility' these gentlemen are incurring, and to 'warn' them as Servants of the Government. (Mr. E. F. Lautour & Mr. C. B. Wingfied Civil service, & Mr. D. Macleod Uncovenanted) that they are not likely to render their services more valuable to the state by occupying their leisure moments with such disturbances as the one that has brought them before the public, and entitled every newspaper to speak of them without even such a letter of license as we have had. They are responsible, we apprehend, to Government itself for their conduct, as we are responsible to them for reprinting any 'affair' in which they publicly figure, and as we have looked to our 'responsibility' we hope for the future they will be heedful of theirs. Lord Auckland, we are sure, will not allow these things to be repeated very oftene—*Eastern Star*.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 21.

The wish of the French Artists to contribute to the entertainment of the public, will, we have reason to believe, be duly appreciated, especially at this moment when there is a lamentable dearth of amusements of all kinds. The pieces to be performed this evening have been well selected, and the Artists whose talents are well known, will once more be greeted with welcome. In fact, almost any thing in the shape of amusement just now, would be acceptable; how much more the treat we are offered by those who have more than once exacted our unqualified plaudits. Madame D'Ligny has always succeeded in the character allotted to her; Madame Thonon will certainly do justice to *Eugenie*; and we do not think it necessary to add, that Mons Charles would be at home in almost any character.

We have frequently heard the complaint, that the character of Europeans, in some parts of the country, is worse than that of the Natives. We, of course, satisfy ourselves that such an opinion cannot be entertained by any person either cognizant of the character of the latter, or of the fact that, such Europeans as by their misconduct give rise to that opinion, are individuals taken from the lowest classes of society at home, they inexcusably forget that people belonging to similar classes, in all countries, are nearly alike as to the character they bear, and ought not to be made the criterions of national vice or excellence. It is only in and about the military cantonments, that we find Europeans exhibiting a blameworthy deportment, compared with which, it is asserted, that of the Natives is better. Supposing such to be the fact, we cannot help expressing our regret at the inutility of the complaints that are made, for this simple reason that, in order to set models of immaculate morality in the persons of Europeans, before the Natives, it would be necessary to transform Europeans all over the world, in all classes of society, into angels, than which no idea could be more preposterous. You must estimate "men as they are, and not as you would wish them to be;" but in doing so, it is indispensable to ascertain whether the misbehaviour of the lowest orders of society, furnishes rational data for the formation of a just opinion of the character of a nation. This, however, is not the mode of investigation adopted by those who believe it looks very impartial and philanthropic to compare the character of a low-begotten and ignorant European soldier, with a *high* born and *holy* Native *brahmun* seapoy, with a view to raise the ridiculous cry of, "see, what a vast difference there is between the two; and note how much superior a *Native* is to a European!" The comparison is manifestly both partial and stupid; for it is just the same as placing a Newgate bully by the side of a clergyman, in order to prove that the latter has a thousand advantages over the other, and therefore the former, who has none, should naturaly be as good a man! Compare a drunkard with a drunkard, a rogue with a rogue, an obscene person with a lecher; and then endeavour to arrive at a fair estimate of the respective excellence or demerits of their characters. Let the ranks of your European regiments be filled up with parsons and puritans, and then juxtapose the Native soldiery with them—how immeasurably superior would the former prove, in every point of view, to the latter! But taking the men of two regiments—one a European, and the other a Native—for examples, mark off the exceptionable characters in each, and see where the weight of condemnation ought to be laid. If there is one drunkard in a European regiment, there are at least ten ganja-smokers in a Native corps; if a European soldier has a wife in the camp, a seapoy has one concubine at least, if not more in his lines; if there is one swindler in a European regiment, there are dozens of actual thieves in a Native one. Carry the comparative estimate out through all the vices and iniquities of the rival soldiery, and it would be discovered, in the most satisfactory manner that, maugre the circumstance of a European soldier belonging to the lowest class of society, and a seapoy to the highest caste of Hindoos, the moral scale would bend most satisfactorily in favor of the former. But if it did not; yet would that circumstance by no means stamp the character of a European with odium; for the comparison would be unfair *i. e.* of the worst with the best. Pass by a *Brahmun* seapoy, and lead out a *Mooselman*, a *Dosad* or any other individual of a lower caste; let him at the same time be a tippler,—as he most commonly is—and then declare that a Native is a better moral character than a EUROPEAN. Then again, muster the camp-followers of any regiment, and you will find among them individuals of all the lowest classes, such as kbidmutgurs, bhistees, khulashies, syces, metturs, grass-cutters, &c. every one of whom has probably one or two *concubines*; and most of them are both drunkards and knaves; but they would have loose women about them, and drink and pilfer shamelessly not, merely on account of following a military camp, but because such are their *habits* and propensities every where: they could never *require* to take lessons of immorality from European soldiers. Now, these obvious features of the Native character, are entirely overlooked by our *impartial* judges between the comparative moral excellencies of Europeans and Natives! The reader will, however, be able to ascertain, from what we have stated, the extent of the deference the opinions of such *impartial* appraisers of the national character of people are entitled to.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 22.

A case of assault, by certain police constables, on one who has laid the case before the Chief Magistrate in a petition, has been mentioned to us, which, if borne out by facts, will require some unpleasant visitation on the offenders. We must, however, refrain from remarking on this apparently flagitious case of violence, till it comes before us through our reporters.

It is difficult to "guess" at the object our contemporary of the *Courier* has in view, by supplying his readers with the daily insertion of some native correspondents' effusion, which one would suppose, might be regarded as good enough for the editorial columns of our judicious contemporary. The articles are well written,—indeed much better, in our humble opinion, than those which emanate from the pen of our contemporary himself. Why not at once give them the honorable designation of leaders, and the honor of a place among the editorials? We really believe the present arrangement looks very much like putting the "cart before the horse." If the articles possess less merit than those which our contemporary "does," truly they must be worthless, and on that very account ought to be excluded from the column of a most popular and widely circulated journal. But when will it be our lot to say that "wonders have ceased."

The report of the proceedings of the Steam Tug Association reached us too late on Tuesday to admit of our accompanying it with a few remarks, which the present prosperous state of that body deservedly calls for. They have been obliged to incur great expences in repairing the injuries that had been sustained by their boats; and yet their funds are in a prosperous state!

They find, moreover, the demand for Tugs so much increased lately that with their wonted spirit, they have formed the resolution of adding one or two more boats to those already employed on the river. A dividend of 50 rupees per share has been declared; and a proposition to increase the capital of the Association, if agreed upon, by receiving 200 additional Shareholders, has been successfully carried. We have had our eye constantly directed to the proceedings of this body of enterprisers, and at every return of the period of furnishing a report of their transactions and their results to the public, we have had occasion to express our satisfaction at the favorable state of their affairs.

COURIER, OCTOBER 21.

Matters begin to assume a serious aspect at last. The strong force from Bombay, gathering for service in Beloochisthan under General Brookes—its effectiveness in every arm,—its numerical amount—assure us, whatever is to be done, will, this time, be so executed, as to put to rest, in all human probability, the apprehension of further disturbances in that quarter. That the troops will win their way to any achievement contemplated, no one disputes, let the intervening difficulties be ever so great. But, for future tranquility—for the eventual and complete suppression of these turbulent tribes,—care must be taken, that such detachments are left as will suffice, not only to overthrow but, to *repress* all insurrectionary disposition—nor can we doubt that past experience of this necessity will have its due weight with our rulers, in so determining. Turn we again to the Punjab, and another storm appears to be, palpably, brewing in that quarter. We have repeatedly stated our belief, that intrigues, both with the ex-ruler of Afghanisthan and Nepal, were prevalent at Lahore; and also that it has been understood, Dost Mahommed had actually received large pecuniary supplies from hat place, in order to enable him to maintain the war. It is now reported that a free passage for our troops (when occasion requires it) through the Sikh states is about to be demanded, as the *sine qua non* upon which the issue depends. To our contemporary of the *Englishman* we are indebted for this piece of information; and we all know that—whatever is to be exacted,—another large force is preparing for the purpose of supporting our view in this direction. We concur with our contemporary (in supposing that Nao Nehal Sing will stedfastly oppose these views,) in the reason he has this morning given. The humiliation the Sikhs imagine to accompany it will induce that *nation* to do their utmost in preventing the country becoming a high road for our reinforcements and reliefs, in the north of Shah Sujah's dominions. They themselves, are confident in their own strength—whether their leaders entertains the same opinion, has to be seen. Nao Nehal Sing may be influenced by personal motives—for, however, he has rendered his brother a puppet, and the mere tool of his own more enterprizing and ambitious disposition, he his still not the acknowledged sovereign—apoint however he might hope to gain, if, through his instrumentality, the Sikhs could acquire advantages over *us*. We must not look at the business with *our* eyes, but with *theirs*, if we would rightly estimate the chance of hostilities; and, so looking, may perceive enough of conceit and confidence on the part of the soldiery, and of *will* on the part of Nehal, and his advisers, to make it likely negociations will abruptly terminate in the application of force. Whether this result is to be wished or not—one circumstance we regard as certain—its arrival—as surely as it will be the prelude to the defeat of our enemies—will eventually, and irrevocably, lead to the subjugation of the Punjab. Not that we mean to say occupation of it would be immediate;—or that occupation would be absolutely indispensable—but that the state would be so saddled, as to make it amount to the same thing; and that its independence would instantly be placed on a par with the territories of Sciudiah. Holkar, and the rest of the Chiefs who yet hold on by the shadow of a past authority'. If there be in existence what we term natural limits to countries, nature seems to have marked the line of the Indus as the boundary of Hindoostan—nor can we, *now*, well stop short, till it is assured to us,—either by having the Punjab so thoroughly at our disposal, as to make doubt of its conduct impossible, or of preventing misconduct altogether, *by appropriation*. We have gone beyond it on the only accessible side, and must defend what has been done. An intermediate state, whose fidelity was questionable, would be worse than one at open enmity—and, one way or the other, the affair must be settled *sur le champ*.

In an extract from a letter dated Bamean, (published in another column) it is mentioned, that the report of Dost Mahammed's being wounded wants confirmation; that his Usbegs did not behave so very like cowards; and that he himself is determined to "conquer or die." This bravado will soon have an end—but it shews that the game may be deeper than we think; and, perhaps, that the Dost is not without hope of succour, still more substantial than money, from his ancient foe. The folly of these expectations is apparent to any sober reflection; but when men are bent on courting danger, they either do not stop to reflect, or have their penetration clouded by their wishes and their ambition. While Sujah is upheld by us, the Dost can only *fight* his way to Cabul *as a Chief*—while Kurruck Sing reigns. Nehal though the power may, intrinsically, be in his hands, is not *the* Sovereign; and a successful revolution offers the only prospect to either.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, OCTOBER 24.

The last two days has restored to our Roads a good deal of the animation which prevailed a month or two ago, previous to the departure of the last vessels for China. The long expected *John Fleming*, Captain Rose, arrived on Wednesday, she left Plymouth June 22d, and the Cape on the 27th of August; she brings the following passengers.

For Madras—Messrs. Frye and Stevenson;—for Calcutta, Captain and Mrs. Bently, Miss French, Messrs. Dean, Shakespear, Atkinson and Newcombe;—From the Cape, for Madras, Col. Herbert;—for Calcutta, Col. and Mrs. Lowe and Child, Dr. Jackson, Mr. Shakespear, and 3 Native Servants.

The Barque *Earl of Durham*, Captain Crouch, from Newcastle, arrived on Thursday. On the same day the *Larkins*, Captain Ingram from Calcutta October 3d and the *Freak*, Captain Suffield, from the same port October 8th, also came into the roads. They bring the following passengers.

Per Larkins—Mesdames Sturges and 2 Children, Bayne and Child, James, Stevens and Ingram; Mr. Sturges, Consul U S. Manila, Mr. Steer C. S. Revd. Mr. Ruspini, Revd. Mr. Bayne, Mr. Tucker C. S. Capt. Dorhill, Lieut. Robertson, Mr. Choutter, Mr. Murray, 6 Steerage passengers and 2 Servants.

Per Freak.—Lieut. Burton, Mr. Bell, Mr. E. Vasseur and 1 Native Servant.

Some other vessels may be expected to arrive in the course of the day. The *Ida* which sailed in June, answered the signal for her name on Wednesday, but we are informed she is likely to be a long while beating up. Two vessels, names unknown, were in sight the whole of Thursday to the southward, one was beating in, all yesterday; she has now tacked to the northward, and will probably enter the Roads this morning. The *Larkins* will sail this day.

We have received a letter from Captain BARRELL, H. M. 55th Regiment, contradicting, the rumoured detention at Pondicherry; but having already in our last issue anticipated its contents, its insertion is unnecessary. Captain BARRELL is correct in believing that it will afford us real pleasure to give publicity to the facts mentioned in his letter, that "every English gentleman who is honoured with the acquaintance of M. Du Campere, the Governor, who is a distinguished Naval officer of France, can testify to his uniform urbanity, gentlemanly feeling, and marked attention both to the English inhabitants and temporary residents." It is further mentioned that "the rumour of war between the two nations, induced the merchants at Pondicherry to disembark the cargo freighted in the *Auguste*, and that her Captain now waits the arrival of the Overland information relative to the question of peace or war." The circumstance here stated was evidently the foundation of the report, which obtained such an unfortunate exaggeration. It is due to ourselves to state that it did not receive publicity, without strong apparent authentication.

The Secunderabad Races came off on the 15th and 17th of the present month, in very fair style; and we are indebted to a Correspondent for an account of the sport, which will be found at length in another column. He describes the vicissitudes of this truly English amusement, in very animated terms, and nothing but a rather longer notice seems to have been wanting, to have insured a larger number of horses, and first-rate sport.

We have just received information which goes far towards confirming the anticipation mentioned in our Extraordinary of Thursday, as prevailing on the spot—that the settlement of affairs with China is likely to prove a much more expensive and protracted affair, than was originally supposed. The Supreme Government has it seems invited tenders for Tonnage to the Eastward; the vessels to be of light draught, and not to exceed 400 tons. Their destination it is presumed, is to go up to the mouth of the Pekin River. This fact together with the approaching close of the season for military and naval operations, seems to indicate a protracted struggle; but hostilities having now fairly commenced, we are unwilling to lose all hopes of their yet being prosecuted with such spirit, as may produce more satisfactory results in the short interval still left.

CEYLON.

HERALD, OCTOBER 16.

WE are extremely glad to find that a degree of liberal feeling has manifested itself in the "*Colombo Club*," and it is pleasing to us to perceive that the ideas of the member of the Civil and Military Services are so far in unison with ours, as to induce them to make a bold step towards the equalization system. Most sincerely do we congratulate all concerned on this necessary reformation, yet, while wishing every success to the Society, we cannot shut our eyes to the evident partiality evinced, by a selection of three members connected by their composing part of the Legislative Council with the service of Government! We are of opinion that had one or two selections been made from the equally respectable gentlemen of the mercantile community unconnected with the Legislative, it would have exhibited a greater cordiality of feeling, and a more anxious desire to abolish *all* invidious distinctions.

ON Tuesday last the half yearly inspection of the 95th regiment took place on the Galle Face. The regiment was formed on the ground in line at 5 o'clock, P. M. when the General and his Staff rode up in front receiving a general salute, the splendid band of the corps playing a favourite overture. After Sir Robert had inspected the men, Colonel Campbell put his regiment through the various field evolutions, which were performed with a steadiness and precision that evinced the excellent state of discipline of that fine corps. The advancing and retiring in line covered by a skirmishing party (the light company) was well executed; and the small detached squares formed upon the alarm of cavalry had a very picturesque and military effect. We were much pleased to see the healthy appearance of this fine regiment. Before the regiment was marched off the ground Sir Robert expressed, in very flattering terms, his entire satisfaction at the discipline of the officers and men of this gallant corps. The General, we are happy to perceive, appeared in excellent health. We cannot lay down our pen without expressing our admiration at the general good conduct of the men of the 95th regiment since they have been ont his Station; their state of discipline must reflect considerable credit upon their commanding officer.

The Detachment of Ceylon Rifles was inspected on Monday last. This excellent little corps, went through their evolutions with great precision and elicited the warm approval of the Major General. Indeed the efficiency of the Rifles in the field is perhaps *secundus nulli*. Their vollies and file firing were excellently given. We were sorry that the state of the weather proved so unfavourable for the display of their evolutions.

The Royal Artillery were also reviewed on Monday, and though the weather was so unfavorable they played their thundering guns in fine stile over the Galle Face. The ready manner in which the guns were served excited great admiration and spoke volumes in favor of the discipline of this small detachment. We perceived on the ground, that poor unfortunate Gunner who lost his arm whilst firing his gun on the Queen's birth day. We hope a liberal provision will be made for him; indeed we would suggest his unfortunate case should be laid before Her Gracious Majesty, the melancholy occurrence having occurred on the celebration of Her Majesty's natal day.

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